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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BOILED DOWN

COMMENT AND DIGEST ON TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Cuba a Good Thing for Our Banking Lords—Taft on Income Tax Then and Now—Charity Feeding the Poor on Parks—S. P. Spurned by Union Labor in Portland, Ore.

Gomez, the President of Cuba, may not know better; but whether he does or not, he is affording a lot of money-lenders a veritable picnic. Cuban bonds are being issued right and left, by the million dollars at a clip, and mostly for armaments. The funds are coming mainly from our own plutocrats. Money that find no opportunity for investments that will set the wheels of production in motion, find their account in the Cuban field of investment.

A drop may now be expected in Steel Trust stock. The stock was being screwed up, and up, and up for the purpose of securing a place on the list of the Paris Bourse, and thereby catch gudgeons in Europe. The Paris Bourse looked into the scheme; found it full of pitfalls; and declined. Now the stock will tumble down again, and Carnegie will have to bribe some more churches with organs to sing the praises of St. Andrew.

President Taft's address to the West Point cadets, delivered about four years ago, seems to have borne, or to be bearing fruit. The President-to-be said on the occasion that the salary in store for the cadets was below the earnings of a plasterer. Cadets-to-be seem to have believed the yarn. The howl now goes up from Col. Scott, the West Point Superintendent, that there are not enough cadets graduating from West Point. The Colonel does not add that the cadet stream has been turned towards plasterers. He might as well. The number of plasterers is growing.

The only battles which ever should occur between Japan and the United States should be the legitimate battles of commerce—such is the singularly profound chunk of wisdom that dropped from the lips of dummy director Jacob H. Schiff at the luncheon given Vice-Admiral Sotokichi in the Railroad Club. Mr. Schiff, being a prominent capitalist (is he, or was he not a "dummy director" of an insurance company?), "Commerce" to him means "Cheating." How Cheating can deliver "legitimate battles" is a mystery that only the breed of "dummies" can solve.

Anything strange in the grooves and hoistings that greeted the Socialist denunciation of the Czar in Parliament as an inhuman being? Nothing strange at all. One touch of the avenging red makes all social culprits kin.

President Taft is a lawyer; he was even a judge. The lawyer and judge pronounced in favor of an income tax, and expressly declared that there was nothing unconstitutional in the project; nor is there. Now the same lawyer and ex-judge, become President, favors not an income tax, "being unconstitutional." He now favors a constitutional amendment. That is a complete postponement of the project, unless the cumbersome machinery of amending the constitution is set in motion. Which is another way of laying the matter on the table.

If Mark Twain proposed "a 2 per cent tax on the net profits of corporations" everybody would appreciate the keen satire of the proposition. A proposition that implies the previous ascertaining of a corporation's income is like a proposition to ascertain the fifth dimension—a satirical proposition to indicate an impossibility. What shall we say when such a proposition is made by a solemn act—a message to Congress—by the chief magistrate of the land?

Matter for thought is furnished the "superior races" in the Honolulu despatches that recite the organization by "hickies" Japanese workmen into a "Higher Wage Association." While the wage slaves of this "backward race" are responding logically to the call of their class interests, the wage slaves of the

"superior races" are finding gratification in filling the role of beasts of burden.

What would have become of the Whitney case, the case of the multi-millionaire who suddenly died of "appendicitis"—what would have become of that case, and the coroners, and the doctors connected with it, if the semi-feudal sentiment of Great Britain, which does not allow the American Mrs. Ruiz case to rest with the coroner, but insists in fetching up the thing before Parliament, were a sentiment in vigor among us—Oh, horror! The thought of what would have happened were the Whitney case to receive similar treatment is enough to shake the most solid pillar of the capitalist "Sanctity of the Family."

Let us all sing the praises of Miss Helen Frick, the daughter of the iron and coal king, H. C. Frick. The young lady has donated a tract of land in Pittsburgh, "worth \$500,000" for a park "so that the children of the poor may enjoy nature." Let us rejoice. The turning of the present waste, cracked up as "worth \$500,000," into a park will raise the value of the surrounding real estate vastly. Seeing that Pittsburgh real estate is a thing owned by all the poor, what a godsend to them! Then also, what a godsend for children, whose parents being plundered by Frick out of 75 per cent. of their product, have not enough to eat—what a godsend for them to go and feast on air in the "Park"! Let us rejoice!

National Organizer August Gillhaus of the Socialist Labor Party, with all the penetration that S. L. P. training imparts to its officers, slipped somewhat in the communication he sent from Portland, Ore., respecting the header taken by the Socialist party ticket in that city. Our esteemed comrade said that "despite of the fact that Nofke (the S. P. candidate for Mayor) was advertised as a 'Union painter and secretary of the structural building trades' the vote fell off fifty per cent." Despite of the fact? Nay, nay! Because of the fact is correct. It is not only in New York city that no "Trades Unionist of standing" as Kak Hardie put it joined the S. P. No Trades Unionist of standing joined it anywhere, in Portland as little as in New York. A Nofke, the more he announces himself as a "Unionist" all the more will he disgust the rank and file. It is no accident that in most of the industrial centers of the land, beginning with New York City the S. P. vote is going down—and the end of the going down is not yet.

Samuel Untermyer is a lawyer of note—none of your gutter-snipe practitioners, but a big fellow. This lawyer of the rich it is who declares "there never has been an honest, intelligent effort to enforce the ample provisions of the law against any of the monster monopolies"; and he backs up his statement with names, facts and figures.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners with headquarters in Manchester, N. H., have decided to "relieve the depression" by laying off their hands two days in the week—Saturdays and Mondays. This is the industry that has come off worst from the tariff debate revelations. Enormous dividends paid, despite enormous salaries distributed among the leading dummies who figure as directors, and more of this sort of thing, accompanied by guilty conduct to control legislation, are matters that the tariff debates have brought to light. These Master Spinners now show their Tweed Nature. "What are you going to do about it?" one hears them impudently ask as they resolve to "relieve the depression" by starving their hands out of two workdays wages—Danson's is Carmagnole!

Time was when an announcement, such as came from Albany, N. Y., to the effect that the American Metal Company has increased its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000 would denote added opportunities to wage slaves to find jobs. To-day it is otherwise. An increase of capital, to-day, means increased concentration, which, in turn, means increased displacement of hands.

An apology is due by The People to the Committee appointed by the Governor of this State to "investigate Wall Street." At the time of the appointment The People said unceasingly that when the Committee reported nobody would be the wiser. The Committee has reported, and

Whatever can have prompted ex-President Eliot to place on the list of his 5-foot library of twenty-five volumes encouraging reading Thomas à Kempis' "Imitations"?

Thomas à Kempis is worth reading, true enough, as an illustration of the morbid misanthropy that a hopelessness of terrestrial wellbeing can afflict a man with. At this stage of civilization, however, a work that can only promote suicide with such maxims as "There are no such things as friendship or ties of kindred," "Think not, reason not, live not, but commit thy fate to the hands of a superior, who will think and reason for thee"—such a work is strangely out of place in a library that is meant to uplift.

Thomas à Kempis is worth reading as an illustration of how things were and had to be, and as a contrast with how things can be to-day. In a library

it proved itself level-headed. The gist of the Committee's report is that "a stoppage of speculation in Wall Street would do more harm than good." The Committee is wise. It evidently understands the malady of capitalist society thoroughly, and pronounces the case hopeless. A stoppage of drink would do the drunkard more harm than good. It would kill him instantly.

Lewis McKenzie Turner, a debt-ridden New York capitalist, has hit upon the novel scheme of issuing stock in himself, and selling the shares thereof to enable him to pay off his creditors. Why not? Thousands of shares of the stock floated the last few years has had not even so much as the body of a Lewis McKenzie Turner behind it.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction in session at Buffalo, N. Y., made a report concerning child-labor in the South, where Woman Suffrage does not prevail, that reads exactly like the reports from Colorado where Woman Suffrage does prevail. Child labor is frightfully on the increase in the South as in Colorado, or, in Colorado as in the South—the children being driven out of school by the penury of their parents.

James H. Patton, secretary of the Boston Immigration Restriction League, who told "a handful of members" of the New York league that America was "a dumping ground for the scum of Europe," and that it was "owing to its presence that political corruption was possible," got a bigger audience than he deserved. Such sentiments are usually expressed only in the privacy of a padded cell, to one's keeper.

In view of the rumors that Judge Gaynor is grooming himself for this year's candidacy for Mayor as an ultra bourgeois upholder of the "freedom of the citizen," it is interesting to notice the interpretation His Honor puts upon "life and liberty" and "due process of law." Harry Thaw, the man-killer who cheated the gallows with the plea of insanity, the worthy who deprived a fellow human being of "life and liberty," and who did so "without due process of law," (unless a millionaire's actions are per se "due process of law"), the same worthy obtains from Judge Gaynor a writ looking to be set at large out of the Matteawan Asylum, on the ground that his insanity was not expressly decided in Court, and that such conduct is at variance with the constitutional provision that no one shall be deprived "of life or liberty without due process of law."

Among the many lessons that the life of Jacob M. Gordin, the talented Russian Jewish revolutionist and playwright just deceased, should teach us all is that when he started his critical writings in Russia he lost no friend and even made many new ones; but the moment he began to organize in the direction of his writings he began to make enemies, and these grew so fast in numbers that he had to leave his native land. Russia's loss was America's gain; yet the gain would be paltry if we did not all profit by Gordin's experience—Talk is pardoned to the revolutionist; practical work is the unpardonable sin.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

THOMAS A KEMPIS

that is meant to stimulate manhood and intellectual activity such a work (a like buzzard among eagles.

Thomas à Kempis is worth reading as proof of how the springs of even a bright intellect can be broken by economic conditions that turn father against son, daughter against mother, friend against friend, just as on a shipwreck where the most brutish of man's latent passions, born of the instinct of self-preservation, are stimulated. But in a library, headed by Franklin's "Autobiography" whose audible motto is, in the bivouac of life be not like dumb driven cattle be a hero in the strife, such a work as Thomas à Kempis' "Imitations" looks like a grinning skeleton in a collection of Apollon or Belvidere and Venuses of Milo.

Thomas à Kempis is worth a place in a collection of mental disease su-

perinduced by the class struggle, at a season in man's history when the class struggle was a pestilential necessity. But Thomas à Kempis flanked by Goethe's Faust, on one side, and Darwin's Origin of Species on the other, in a modern library, when society is ripe for the Socialist Republic of universal brotherhood, is like thrusting a driving idiot in the company of intellectual giants.

In fine, Thomas à Kempis, who uttered at least twice a day the invocation: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," and whose counsel amounted to: "Thy will be done on earth as it is in hell"—such a work does merit a place in a library but only as a lighthouse on a rock to warn the mariner away, not among works that are as buoys to show the mariner the channel.

THE WORKERS OF WASHINGTON

APPALLING FACTS LEAKING OUT FROM SUPPRESSED REPORT OF HOMES COMMISSION.

Conditions in the Boasted White Capitol City of the Nation Rival Anything in the Country—Hideous Overcrowding in Unsanitary Shacks—Women's and Children's Lives Ground Out at Underpaid Labor—Insufficient Wages and Food Lead to Intemperance and Tuberculosis.

Washington, D. C., June 13.—The vile conditions of tenement life forced upon a vast section of the working class inhabitants of this city, which were graphically described in the suppressed report of the Roosevelt Homes Commission, are at last leaking out, in spite of the fact that that document is now officially "out of print," and impossible to get. It is known officially as Senate Document No. 544.

The slums of Washington rival, if they do not surpass, those of any other American city. The spacious blocks and large sized lots paved the way for the opening of alleys which have become sinkholes of vice and a menace to public health through the unsanitary conditions in which many of their inhabitants are forced to live. As the values of land rose the owners of lots fronting on the regular thoroughfares permitted the use of the rear ends of their lots for purposes that would yield an income and help to pay the taxes on the increased values. Stables and ramshackle buildings which have become the last resort of the poor for shelter were erected on this surplus land in the centers of the blocks.

As entrances were required for these structures, systems of alleys have developed. These are veritable labyrinths of narrow passageways buried in the centers of the blocks. They are often reached only by means of a single narrow alley. Sometimes this passageway is no more than a foot-path, giving admission through a rectangular opening in a building fronting in the street. A person passing along the street would be in absolute ignorance of the presence of a colony of the poorest of the poor in the rear of the high-class apartment houses, the clubhouses and the well-to-do homes bordering it. The centers of these blocks, figuratively, are sepulchers full of dead men's bones. There are more than 250 of these labyrinthine alleys. Living in them and exposed to filth, vice and disease are upward of 16,000 persons.

It is said that when President Roosevelt's Homes Commission some months ago decided to send through the mail copies of its report certain patriotic citizens of Washington, interested in real estate, applied to have it excluded because of the nakedness of its descriptions of the conditions found in the capital's slums. It is believed that the conditions could hardly be duplicated anywhere in New York City, where the population is many times larger and excuse for congestion is much greater. It is not possible to describe the character and condition of the toilet arrangements where there are no water and sewer connections. In the point of inde-

centy the sanitary arrangements of many of the Washington alleys, apparently, are all that any one could imagine them to be—and a little more.

It is natural that only those who are forced by economic conditions to seek the least expensive shelter should be willing to accept these hidden abiding places as a substitute for wholesome homes. Here children are brought up amid surroundings which almost invariably serve to perpetuate the conditions.

Some extracts from the report follow:

"The poorer people of Washington, unlike those of most other cities, live mainly in small one-family houses. Of 2,151 families visited 1,954 occupied separate houses. These houses are nearly all two-story brick or frame buildings without such modern conveniences as hot and cold water, bathrooms or inside water closets. Cases of overcrowding were common, as many as eight or ten people occupying one bedroom at night. In general where apartments were small and families large, all available space, even the kitchens, were used as bedrooms. While the number of families keeping boarders or lodgers was comparatively small, not a few cases were found where members of families of both sexes, old and young, slept in the same room with lodgers. The moral and sanitary effects of such conditions are obvious.

"In the face of many adverse circumstances," says the commission, "under which labor is often employed, it is but natural that the immature employees and females should suffer most. The former not infrequently inherit a weak constitution, or ACQUIRE IT BY UNSANITARY HOMES AND DEFICIENT FOOD, and quite a number are obliged to enter upon active work before their bodies are sufficiently developed.

"During the census year of 1900 there were 1,752,187 children under 16 years of age employed in gainful occupations; of these over 80,000 were employed in the textile industry; 7,116 in the glass industry; about 25,000 in mines and quarries; 12,000 in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars; over 7,000, mostly girls, were employed in laundries; 2,000 in bakeries, 150,000 as waiters and servants; 45,000 boys as messengers; and 20,000 boys and girls in stores. Out of 213 cases of children employed, fifty-two children were employed because their father earned less than \$10 a week; in 13 instances the father was out of employment; in 19 the father was sick; in 12 the father had died; in 4 the father had deserted the family; in 4 other instances he was intemperate. In these 55 cases the primary cause was poverty.

"Dr. Annie S. Daniel, in speaking of her personal observations in New York, says that a child three years old can straighten out the leaves of tobacco and can stick together the materials which form the stems of artificial flowers; at four he can put the cover on paper boxes; between four and six he can sew on buttons and pull basting threads. A girl from eight to twelve can finish trousers as well as her mother. After she is twelve, if she is of good size, she can earn more money in a factory. The boys perform practically the same work as the girls, except that they leave home earlier to find work on the street. Dr. Daniel has actually seen two children under three years of age working in the tenements of New York. These children earn from 50 cents to \$1.50 per week."

As a result of this grinding profits from the babies and from mothers who

"HOMELESS MEN."

An Epoch Making Book by Chicago Woman.

Chicago, June 10.—"The subjects of my book have all been drawn from among the vagrant population of Chicago, where there are more drifting men than in any city in America. This condition is the result of the seasonal trades which provide occupation part of the year, and of the commerce of the lake boats, which employ thousands of men during the summer, and leave them stranded in the winter.

"The lives of the 50,000 homeless men in Chicago differ only in the degree of their vagrancy. They spend the day wandering about the streets, and at night they seek the lower south or west side of the city to find beds, hard or soft, according to their means.

"The cheap lodging houses of Chicago are an interesting study in the finely shaded differentiations in the ranks of vagrants. A well-to-do wanderer may get a bed in a separate room for 25 cents, while a really down-and-out man will be glad to get a 'flop' for 5 cents. A 'flop' is a bare board, sometimes placed under the bed of a wealthier comrade. It does not offer luxury, but it supplies a sheltered sleeping place. Sometimes from 500 to 800 men are housed in one lodging place in violation of every law governing tenement and lodging inspection."

In these words does Mrs. Edwin D. Solenberger of this city, speak of her yet unpublished and valuable work, "Homeless Men."

It deals with the homeless man problem in Chicago, which is the record city in America for vagrants, and where there are 50,000 men drifting about the streets, occupying park benches, temporary shelters, cheap lodging houses at night, living alone and unattached to any human being.

Her eyes not being opened to the light of Socialism, Mrs. Solenberger sees no way out of this awful state of things. She expressly disclaims any attempt to solve the homeless man problem. Her book, she declares, is intended merely to present some phases of the subject and throw light upon this matter, which vitally affects the country at large.

TRUSTS ALL LAW SMASHERS.

Based and Grow Fat on Illegality, Says Samuel Untermyer.

Just before leaving for his vacation for Europe on June 16, Samuel Untermyer, one of New York's leading attorneys, expressed himself as follows on the Sugar Trust and others:

"The Sugar Company has been a consistent law breaker ever since its birth. Its activities in Congress have been one of the scandals of the country for many years. It has robbed the public and ruined its would-be competitors. But it is no worse than many of the others in its criminal methods, and not quite so bad as some.

"Whenever the Government really wants to bring the criminal rich who are managing these conspiracies that are notoriously violating the criminal law within the penalties of that law, it will not be difficult. There never has been an honest, intelligent effort to enforce the ample provisions of the law against any of the monster monopolies.

"The Government has had no trouble in convicting and driving out of business a few poor, struggling comparatively harmless combinations that were put together to prevent bankruptcy and secure a small profit. But the financial buccaneers who have been 'holding up' the country in the necessities of life, keeping out foreign competition through the tariff at one end and crushing home competition at the other until the increase in cost of living is alarming, have remained immune until every lawyer who has had to deal with this big question knows that the pretended enforcement of the law is a huge farce.

"Every time the Government has had a chance to enforce the criminal provisions of the law it has run. There are always so many reasons for not doing things that it is never difficult to find one. We learned that lesson in the recent ventilation of corporate dishonesty when every exposed criminal went unpunished—most of them back at the old game on slightly modified lines.

"We all know that the Anti-Trust law is being openly flouted and violated every day by some of the most powerful men in the land. There are numberless secret, unlawful pools to control prices and restrict production operating in this city to-day, many of them under writ-

DODGE 8 HOUR LAW

TELEPHONE OPERATORS ARE NOT TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Hence Railroads Have Installed Telephones and Work Employees Twelve Hours—Interstate Commerce Commission Receives Notice of Evasion.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been called by persons in the West to the fact that the railroads are attempting violations of the eight-hour law governing employment of telegraph operators, by discharging their operators, equipping their wires with telephones instead, transmitting all train orders by telephone, and then working the operators twelve hours instead of eight.

Numerous cases have been cited where the roads employed two operators twelve hours each day, before the eight-hour law passed; put on a third and made the trick eight hours when the new law took effect, and then, when the telephone equipment was in, they discharged one and went back to the original plan.

The Interstate Commission held that the law applied as well to the telephone as to the telegraphic transmission of orders. The railroads paid no attention, and now, on a careful investigation of the law, it develops that the word telephone is actually used in it. Neither the railroads nor the commission apparently knew this.

CHURCH JUST TO MARRY IN.

To Be Pulled Down After the Wedding for Which It Has Been Built.

Cleveland, O., June 20.—Miss Edna Virginia King, daughter of Charles G. King, Jr., of 1020 East 167th street, is to be married Monday to Morton A. Howard of Yonkers, N. Y., in a church built expressly for the ceremony. The church has just been completed. Two days after the wedding it will be razed. The King residence, topping the high bank which overlooks the boulevard and Centaur Lake in Wade Park, is surrounded by extensive lawns and is shaded by giant maple trees. On the lawn the church has been constructed. It is built of oak stained to an antique effect and is 48 feet in depth and 24 feet in width. The style of its architecture is Gothic. The beams and rafters of the roof are exposed in the interior.

In front an arched doorway leads to the altar erected in the far end of the chapel. Behind the altar a cathedral window has been constructed. Arched windows have been framed in either side wall. The Rev. Euclid B. Rodgers, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Springfield, Ill., a relative of the bride, will perform the ceremony.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN B. & O. AND EMPLOYEES "SETTLED."

Baltimore, June 20.—After a conference yesterday between J. D. Harris, General Superintendent of Motive Power of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and a joint committee of the Blacksmiths' and Boilermakers' Union, statements were made by both parties that all difficulties had been definitely settled.

The representatives of the men have been holding daily meetings with Harris all this week, endeavoring to reach a satisfactory agreement regarding working rules, and the arrangement finally arrived at is said to end all questions of a strike of those trades.

ten agreements that are criminal conspiracies on their face.

"We are told by a certain section of the press (and some gentlemen around Wall Street are regarding their smug confidence in that belief) that there has been a reaction in the public mind against what they are pleased to call 'attacks' on these criminal conspiracies. 'For the sake of the country let us hope these gentlemen are mistaken; for if they are right we shall have an upheaval in this country as compared to which the mild and harmless experiment of the last Administration will seem like a midsummer zephyr alongside a cyclone.

"These pools and combinations are growing stronger and more numerous. Individual enterprise is being strangled. Unless they are brought within the clutch of the criminal law and destroyed the future is fraught with danger."

(Continued on page 2)

WAGES

The Man Who Receives Them Must Carry Big Load.

Wages can never rise so high as to make it impossible for the capitalist to carry on his business and live; under such circumstances it would be more profitable for the capitalist to give up his business. Consequently, the wages of the workingman can never rise high enough to equal the value of his product. They must always be below that, so as to leave a surplus; it is only the prospect of a surplus that moves the capitalist to purchase labor-power. It is, therefore, evident that in the capitalist social system the wages of the workingman can never rise high enough to put an end to the exploitation of labor.

This surplus, which the capitalist class appropriates, is larger than is usually imagined. It covers, not only the "profits" of the manufacturer, but many other items that are usually credited to the costs of production and exchange. It covers, for instance, rent, interest on loans, salaries, merchant's profits, etc. All these have to be covered with the surplus, or the excess of the value of the product over the wages of the workingman. It is evident that this surplus must be a considerable one if a concern is to "pay," the exploitation of the workingman must be great, even where the wages are high. It is clear that the wages of the workingman cannot rise high enough to be even approximately equal to the value of his product. The capitalist wages system means, under all circumstances, the thorough exploitation of the working class. It is impossible to abolish this exploitation without abolishing the system itself.

But wages rarely reach the highest point which they might, even under these circumstances; more often they are found to be nearer to the lowest possible point. This point is reached when the wages do not even supply the workingman with his bare necessities; when the workingman not only starves but starves rapidly, all work is at an end.

The wages swing between these two extremes; they are found to be lower, the lower the necessities of the workingman, the larger the supply of labor in the labor market, and the slighter the capacity of the workingman for resistance.

In general, wages must be high enough to keep the workingman in a condition to work, or, to speak more accurately,

they must be high enough to secure to the capitalist the measure of labor-power which he needs. In other words, wages must be high enough, not only to keep the workingman in a condition to work, but also in a condition to produce children, who may be able to replace him. It follows that the industrial development has a tendency that is most pleasing to the capitalist, to wit, to lower the necessities of the workingman in order that his wages may be lower in proportion.

There was a time when skill and strength were requisites for a workingman. The period of apprenticeship was then long, the cost of his training considerable. Now, however, the progress made in the division of labor and the system of machinery render skill and strength in production more and more superfluous; they make it possible to substitute unskilled and cheap workmen for skilled ones; and, consequently, to substitute weak women and even children in the place of men. In the early stages of manufacture this tendency is perceptible; but not until machinery is introduced into production does the wholesale exploitation commence of women and children of tender age—an exploitation of the most helpless among the helpless—who are made a prey of sneaking maltreatment and abuse. Thus machinery develops a new and wonderful quality in the hands of the capitalist.

Originally, the wage-worker had to earn wages high enough to defray not only his own expenses, but those of his family, in order to enable him to propagate himself and to bequeath his labor-power to others. Without this process on his part, the heirs of the capitalists would find no proletarians ready made for exploitation.

When, however, the wife, and, from early infancy, the children of the workingman are able to take care of themselves, then the wages of the workingman can be safely reduced to the level of his own personal needs without the risk of stopping the supply of fresh labor-power.

Over and above this, the labor of women and children affords the additional advantage that they offer less resistance than men; and their introduction into the ranks of the workers increases wonderfully the quantity of labor that is offered for sale in the market.

Accordingly, the labor of women and children does not only lower the necessities of the workingman, but it also diminishes his capacity for resistance in that it overlooks the labor market; owing to both these circumstances, it lowers the wages of the workingman.

him. On page 204 of the report it is said:

"Vital statistics show that the birth rate in England has dropped from 34.3 per 1,000 in 1878 to 28 per 1,000 in 1901; in South Australia from 39 in 1885 to 24 in 1906; in Germany from 40.4 in 1881 to 35.3 in 1894. The great decline in the birth rate in France has been a matter of much comment.

"Referring to the effect of low wages as a cause of intemperance, Wurm quotes Prof. Justus von Liebig, who, in 1860, declared: 'Alcoholism is not the cause, but the result of distress. It is the exception to the rule for a well-nourished individual to become a drunkard. When, on the other hand, a man's earnings are insufficient to provide the quantity and quality of food required for the restoration of his working capacity, sheer necessity compels him to have recourse to alcohol.'

Malnutrition, whether the result of insufficient or improperly prepared food, or the consumption of cold vegetables, or the consumption of cold victuals, is a very fruitful cause of intemperance. In our sociological study of 1,217 families it was found that 750 were carried dinner pails and 205 were reported as being accustomed to consume alcoholic beverages with their meals. The number in each case was greater among the white than the colored wage-earners. EVERY ONE AT ALL FAMILIAR WITH THE SUBJECT KNOWS THAT BADLY COOKED FOOD, ESPECIALLY WHEN CONSUMED FROM THE 'COLD DINNER PAIL' PRODUCES DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND A CRAVING FOR ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS, which in turn aggravate the original gastric disturbance and readily lead to the drink habit."

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AND
Torpid Liver.
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OPPOSITE AMERICAN
OPERA HOUSE

THE WORKERS OF WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 1.)

are weakened by their work, a "recent inspection of 43,000 pupils in the public schools shows that 15,304 children or 35.3 per cent. of the total examined are in need of medical or dental service."

The Holmes Commission proceeds to show that the wages system, in putting the mother to work, is slaughtering the children of the land. On page 79 of its report occurs the following:

"Attention has been directed on another page to the high rate of infant mortality in certain mill towns of Massachusetts. This subject has received careful attention especially in England. The investigations made by Sir John Simon and his colleagues into the sanitary condition of England between 1850 and 1865 showed 'that in proportion as adult women were taking part in factory labor or in agriculture the mortality of their infants rapidly increased.' Among other causes Simon attributes the excessive mortality of infants under one year, which in some registration districts was from two and a quarter to nearly three times as high as in standard districts to 'occupational differences among inhabitants, there being certain large towns where women are greatly engaged in branches of industry away from home, where, consequently, these houses are ill kept, where the children are little looked after, and where infants who should be at the breast are improperly fed or starved, or have their cries of hunger and distress quieted by those various fatal opiates which are in such request at the centers of our manufacturing industry.'"

"The infantile mortality returns in the United States also indicate that WE ARE DEALING WITH A CLASS MORTALITY, WHICH IS HIGHEST IN COMMUNITIES WHERE WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED IN MILLS AND OTHER GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS and in consequence the children fall victims to ignorance and neglect."

In an attack on Socialism, Roosevelt intimates that "there would be created a system which would necessitate the prompt dying out of the community through sheer starvation." Roosevelt's Holmes Commission takes issue with

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As was to be expected, the Daily People, in striking honest and fearless blows for Labor's interest, has raised up for itself numerous enemies, some of whom have attempted to destroy it, others of whom have lied about it, and prayed for its demise, only to see, much to their chagrin, its influence grow more pronounced than ever.

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SUB-ROSA

By K. Kildare.

A paper for babies, edited by boobies, is the Knoxville "Journal-Tribune"—probably a corruption of the more appropriate "Infernal-Tribune"—and a recent issue of this infantile sheet contained an editorial blast of foul air under the caption of "Don't knock your own town."

In his usual unlettered, kindergarten style its merudite editor makes frantic efforts to hold down his job by blinding innocent lambskins to the depredations of the wolves within the fold—his masters.

"Don't knock your own town" is the cry of the grafter who fattens on the public purse; it is the yell of the crooked politician to blind the citizen whose pockets he is rifling.

It is the lying shriek of the thief whose tentacles of graft are stuck deep in the heart of the body politic; it is the dishonest wail of the enemy of reform whose fleching fingers are tightly wedged in the wallet of his neighbor.

"Don't knock your own town" is the counsel of that aldermanic proportioned department store boss and pillar of the local church who has climbed to affluence over the backs of underpaid masculine and the virtue of weary-eyed feminine wage slaves.

It is the slogan of yon banker of the ponderous chops who is fattening on the life blood of his 13-hour-a-day and eight-dollar-a-week clerks; the leech who, gorged with the blood of his countrymen, subscribes liberally to foreign missions. A cannibal himself, he grumbles at the more humane, barbecue, quick method cannibalism of the Fijian.

"Don't knock your own town" advises with leary, uplifted eyes and affable shrug that gospel insect and black tomcat, the Methodist parson, he of the sable surcoat, the salacious serpent who seeks his prey on the domestic hearth while the old man is weary at his work; he from whom no man's daughter is safe unless provided with a natural guardian in the shape of an uplifted nose, a powerful squint and a shock of carrot hair.

'Tis easy to perceive the glaring contradiction And that his ghostly jabber's all a fiction, Of such you'll always find tongue and heart Like east and west, lie very far apart.

"Don't knock your own town," quoth the real estate shark as he grudgingly doles out to his lean-looking, underfed stenographer a miserly five dollars in wages from the big fat wad that he has just fished from the pocket of a sucker—"Don't knock your own town—it's a good town."

"Don't knock your own town" is the advice of the alum landlord to the impoverished workers, occupants of his miserable huts that hide their gruesome grime and pitiable poverty from the light of day. "Don't knock your own town," as the leech jumps the rent of his slimy shackles and tightens his savage grip on the lives of the half-famished occupants.

"Don't knock your own town" hawls every scoundrel who drinks the life-blood of his brother, every cannibalistic blood-sucker that preys on his fellowman, every parasite that infests society. Don't knock your own town—unless it deserves the knocking, and in that case BE HONEST—knock it, kick it, smash it with the hammer of truth, lash it with the whip of justice; bang it as you bang a punching-bag until its bladder of iniquity is burst to smithereens; hand it lemons until it is purged of its putrescence; throttle it until the wind of wickedness is choked out of its loathsome carcass. And what it has given birth to in the process bury in quicklime—avoid a pestilence.

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ANOTHER ONE

Brotherhood of Trainmen Also "Brothers" to Their Exploiters.

Being myself a railroad man I read with much interest that article on the B. of L. F. & E. magazine that appeared in The People recently. The criticism set forth in that article applies with equal force to my own organization, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. We, too, are advocates of the impossible—of the unity of interest between workers and their employers. We are organized "to unite the railroad brakemen; to promote their general welfare and advance their interests, social, moral and intellectual, to protect their families by the exercise of a systematic benevolence. Persuaded that it is for the interest both of our members and of their employers that a good understanding should at all times exist between the two, it will be the constant aim of this organization to establish mutual confidence and maintain harmonious relations."

Last May we had our convention at Columbus, Ohio. If you have the time just take a look at our magazine, "The Railroad Trainmen," for June, and read the hot air from politicians and preachers that was shot off during the convention. We are the biggest thing on earth, I tell you.

And yet some truths leaped out while the speakers were indulging in their rhetorical fireworks. Grand Master William G. Lee, for instance, while glorifying the organization, and boasting about its benevolence—the insurance feature, said: "The terrible cost to life and limb that these men here represented are called upon to experience for the sake of earning a living, can be best told when I say that for each 1,000 members we annually pay sixteen claims. When you realize that one out of every eight railway employees is injured each year, and that for every 132 employed in train and yard service, one must be killed, you will understand what these men face in their daily toil."

Well, it is a fact, that 1,500 of our members alone were either killed or became totally disabled last year. And what did our organization do about it?—paid the claims that we pay into the insurance fund! That is our side of the "mutual interests." Our wages may be a little higher, as is claimed, than they were twenty-five years ago, but I am not sure as to that; what I do know is that old timers tell me that on the whole the railroaders' condition is worse.

All that our organization seems to be good for is to act as an insurance concern, saving the companies the bother of it. We have paid out eighteen millions to the widow, the orphan, and the totally disabled; money that should have been paid by the roads who are responsible for the slaughter; because they refuse to provide the necessary safety appliances.

Think of it, an organization of more than 102,000 members, so helpless that its members are slaughtered like sheep without one word of protest. Despite these terrible facts the Columbus convention was one long blowing of trumpets. The Rev. Father S. M. Howard told the delegates, "when you officers meet your employers to-day your affairs are discussed with proper regard to mutual rights." Discussed, perhaps, but that is all.

Dr. Washington Gladden preached a sermon for the benefit of the B. R. T. during the convention, in which he praised us for seldom resorting to strikes, which really means that we swallow most any imposition. He also praised us for refusing to take any part in sympathetic strikes, which really means that we act the part of scabs or strike breakers when other railroad men, who have the nerve, do go out.

Governor Harmon welcomed the delegates as "the highest class of men engaged in any industry in the United States." The city solicitor, who represented the mayor of Columbus; the Board of Trades' representative, O. H. Perry, and all the others felt "greatly honored" to stand before an audience of the kind; meanwhile, did none of the delegates hear the sighs of the widows and orphans, the groans of the disabled? Bosh, didn't we pay them out of the insurance fund!

Talk about effective organization? Look at the way the sixteen-hour law is observed. The Railroad Trainman for June has some extracts from the report of the Bureau of Labor for Iowa. One conductor says the roads are making the law obnoxious; another says the roads are making the law decrease compensation; still another finds that the way the companies work it the men are really kept longer on the road than before. An engineer says, "The tendency seems now to be to keep the

men out and rawhide them to the limit."

Our magazine gives thirty-eight quotations from employees. A few are made to express satisfaction at the law's workings, but a trainman of Sioux City puts his finger on the sore when he says: "There should be a better way of reporting violations of the sixteen-hour law than by depending on us to do it; the investigation should be made by some one in authority who has power to apply the penalty and who is not afraid to do so."

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, dropped in at the Columbus convention. He made a few remarks, that while not true now, I hope yet to see true. He said, that in spite of everything, the railroad brotherhoods are each year getting closer together. "They have commenced to realize that what is to the interest of one is to the interest of all." This is not true today. It is not true because the Stones stand in the way with their "brotherhood of capital and labor" talk and capitalist actions. We shall have to cut out and sidetrack the Stones before we realize just where our interests lie. Trainman.

Chicago, Ill.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Head of the Column in the Storming of the Capitalist Fortress.

We know full well that the race or class that is not virile enough to strike an intelligent blow for itself, is not fit for emancipation. If emancipated by others, it will need constant propping, or will collapse like a dish-cloth. While that is true, this other is true also: In all revolutionary movements, as in the storming of fortresses, the thing depends upon the head of the column—upon that minority that is so intense in its convictions, so soundly based on its principles, so determined in its action, that it carries the masses with it, storms the breastworks and captures the fort. Such a head of the column must be our Socialist Labor Party organization to the whole column of the American proletariat.

Again our American history furnishes a striking illustration. When Pizarro landed on the Western slope of the Andes, he had with him about 115 men. Beyond the mountains was an empire—the best organized empire of the aborigines that had been found in America. It had its departments; it had its classes; it was managed as one body, numbering hundreds of thousands to the Spaniards' hundred. That body the small army of determined men were to capture.

What did Pizarro do? Did he say: "Let us wait till we get some more?" Or did he say: "Now, boys, I need every one of you 115 men?" No, he said to them: "Brave men of Spain, yonder lies an empire that is a delight to live in; full of gold; full of wealth; full of heathens that we ought to convert. They are as the sands of the sea, compared with us, and they are entrenched behind their mountain fastnesses. It needs the staunchest among you to undertake the conquest. If any, through the hardships of travel, feel unequal to the hardships of the enterprise, I shall not consider him a coward; let him stand back to protect our ships. Let only those stay with me who are determined to fight, and who are determined to conquer."

About twenty men stood aside, about ninety-five remained; with ninety-five determined men he scaled those mountains, and conquered that empire. That empire of the Incas is to-day Capitalism, both in point of its own inherent weakness and the strength of its position. The army that is to conquer it is the army of the proletariat, the head of whose column must consist of the intrepid Socialist organization that has earned their love, their respect, their confidence.

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Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do. The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

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THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

ONCE A CLASS MOVEMENT, BUT NOW UNABLE TO COPE WITH VAST SOCIAL WANT.

On April 25, the United Odd Fellows' lodge of Silver Bow County, Mont., held a reunion to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the founding of the order in America. The principal speaker was Rev. Lewis J. Duncan, who spoke in part as follows:

"This is the third time it has been my privilege to make the annual address before this fraternal body. I appreciate highly the honor the invitation to do so implies—the more so because I happen not to be one of those who wear their chain and respond to the signs of Odd Fellowship. But the pride and elation I might otherwise feel is tempered considerably by the reflection that, after all, the lodge who have invited me may have felt about this very much as a certain Scotch laborer felt about his parish minister. The dominie was making his way from the church one dark, foggy night and, losing the path, he fell into a deep ditch alongside the road. After vainly trying to climb out and when nearly exhausted, he began shouting justly for help. His cries attracted the attention of the laborer who, peering through the fog, was unable to see anyone, so he asked, 'Who is there?' 'It is I, the minister,' responded the man of the cloth. Whereupon the laborer remarked: 'Well, well, ye needna kick oop sich a noise. This is only Wednesday night an' ye'll no be needed afore the Sabbath.'"

"But, however that may be, here we are once more assembled to celebrate the anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America. The nineteenth anniversary—a good old age surely—yet as I trace the history of the order prior to its birth in this country, I find that the Manchester union, from which the original Baltimore lodge received its charter, was itself the progeny of a still older organization, the origin of which is not positively known, but is placed approximately in the early part of the eighteenth century, so that the family tree of this order is venerable with nearly 200 years of growth in fraternalism."

"Now, when an institution has such vitality as this, it is evidence to the sociological student that not only is it animated by some vital principle which gives it enduring power, but that it has rooted itself in some fundamental need of humanity and has proved its right to live by yielding some fruit of genuine benefit to mankind. For in this human world of ours, just as in the organic world of material objects, nothing lives long that does not deserve to live by reason of being of some use to something or somebody else than itself. And when the student searches the history of Odd Fellowship to discover what the secret of its vitality and survival is, he that you Odd Fellows have done to need not long remain in doubt. For all that you Odd Fellows have done to shed your proceedings in secrecy and mystery, there are certain things you have not been able to conceal."

"From the very first, the principle which has been the vital one in this fellowship is that of helpfulness—the giving of help when and where help was needed. The will to do that was the germ which gave your order life, and around that was gathered all the outward forms which make up the uniqueness of the fraternity. The will to help is the vital germ of which Odd Fellowship is the outward shell—the seed. The soil in which this seed was originally planted was the need of a certain class of men for help. It was planted among the poor and weak common people of England, who, in the early part of the eighteenth century, were groaning beneath the burdens which the landed aristocracy had put upon them."

"I cannot take the time here to go into details concerning the social conditions of that time, but it is historic fact that for a long time before the landed gentry had been pursuing a policy of eviction of the tenants and yeomen from the land so that the freeholding class who in the fifteenth had been numerous and prosperous, and who in the latter part of the seventeenth century were still an important feature in the social life of certain parts of England, began to disappear rapidly about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and before the close of that century had practically disappeared. The ownership of the land had passed, as a consequence of economic and political changes, to the nobility and from them to the manufacturers who rose to prominence and power with the introduction of machine production and steam. These changes, although economically advantageous to the property class and to the commercial supremacy of England, were a great hardship to the common people. Arnold Toynbee says it 'was done by the strong at the

expense of the weak,' and that 'great injury was done to the poor and ignorant freeholders who lost their rights in the common lands.' I must not dwell too long on this subject, yet, to complete the social picture, it remains to be said that these evicted farmers drifted naturally to the towns and cities where they became competitors with the workers at trades, which, of course, reduced wages and increased the cost of living. Naturally the poverty and suffering of the common people became burdensome, indeed, and their need for help very great all over the kingdom."

"Pauperism and crime, two social phenomena which always follow close upon extreme and widespread poverty, increased rapidly. But poverty and suffering also develop in mankind the virtue of sympathy which unites those who suffer in the desire and willingness to help each other, and it was so in this case."

"Necessity, we say, is the mother of invention. The saying is as true in morality and religion as it is in mechanical arts. Every religion and religious doctrine, every moral law and custom, every social standard and institution has its origin in human relations of men."

"Necessity among the poor and distressed common people of England in the eighteenth century created odd-fellowship. Those who were too strong in social feeling to turn outlaws, and who were too proud to accept public charity, began to unite in little groups for the practice of sociability, the cultivation of friendly relations, and for mutual help. That is how this order got its name. Associations of this nature were so unusual in that age of individualism and competition between sects and classes, that the members of these little groups were 'odd,' and hence the name Odd Fellows! When these several groups presently united in one larger union they took the name which the outsiders had given them, and have worn it ever since as a badge of honor. They were proud to be 'odd fellows' in this sense of exceptional friendship and helpfulness, and thus was forged the first link in their chain—'friendship.'"

"At first it was a class-conscious movement, not unlike the trades unions in some respects. Its members were poor people. Poverty and the struggle against poverty was their common bond, and in that they ignored all other differences, such as sect, or creed, or political opinion, or social condition. Their lodges were supported by each member and visitor paying a penny at each meeting attended, and when any brother was in need they used to vote special sums to assist him. If a member was unable to get work at home the lodge supplied him with a card and with money to travel to the next nearest lodge, the members of which would try to secure employment, and if unsuccessful would assist him to the next lodge, and so on till he found employment and became self-supporting again."

"We have been hearing a good deal in recent years about 'that evil thing called class-consciousness.' There is nothing new about this evil. In every age there have been at least two classes—the rulers and the ruled—and the ruling class has always objected to the class-consciousness and the class-conscious efforts of the other, the weak, propertyless and poor class, to better its condition. And this is especially the case when such efforts become, as they are apt to become in time, political in their nature. Such was the case, as we know, all over Europe in the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. It was the time when the poor colonists in this country achieved political independence. It was the time when the middle class and the working class in France and in England tried to secure the same freedom, but not so successfully. In those times and countries everything in the nature of a class-conscious organization among the common people who had no political rights, was regarded by the ruling class as an evil thing. I presume that was because the common people wanted to do some ruin themselves, and to change some things so as to improve their material and spiritual conditions, and it would not be very remarkable if the Odd Fellows of that time took to talking politics in their lodges, and even to making their lodges the centres of political effort. At any rate they fell under governmental suspicion and were suppressed as seditious in their character."

"But the vital germ of the order—the will to help—is hard to kill. The effect of this persecution was to drive Odd Fellowship into secrecy. They could not carry on their work of helpfulness so openly or even so successfully as they had formerly done; but they clung to their principle and each other all the stronger. And when, as presently hap-

pened, the economic changes and the accompanying political changes in society government, which took place in the nineteenth century, had become the settled order of things, the interdiction against the fraternity was lifted. Then it took on rapid growth. It became respectable and popular. Why, even the aristocrats and the wealthy middle class people were proud to join and be counted among its membership."

"Great and far-reaching changes have taken place in our human world since the historical times of which I have been speaking. These changes have affected nearly all the forms and institutions of the economic and political world and the relations of men. But the warfare against poverty and suffering and against the social conditions and institutions which create them has not ceased. It is still going on and on a larger field and with mightier powers than was the case a century ago, or even a half century ago. Men are beginning to realize to-day better than ever before how intimate and inevitable is the relationship between their economic necessities and their higher spiritual lives. They are beginning to realize that poverty and its accompanying suffering and ignorance and crime are the products not of individual faultiness alone, but of social forces and social organization. They are beginning to realize how relatively futile is the helplessness which is extended to a few individuals here and there under the promptings of individual friendship and sympathy, or even by such fraternities as this, when the growing power and consciousness of the social or class-consciousness in the industrial sphere are hurling men, women and children into the muddy, swirling stream of poverty, disease, ignorance, vice and despair."

"They are beginning to realize the necessity of organization into a greater and more inclusive fraternity—one which shall unite once more the poor and oppressed common people of the world, irrespective of race or creed, in a common brotherhood of helpfulness, the watchword of which is no longer 'charity,' but 'justice.' The 'truth' of this new brotherhood is being welded, as was yours, in the fires of the struggle which is being waged. It is not respectable nor is it prosperous, but it grows. Already the alignment between the opposing forces in this world-wide struggle are being sharply drawn. And again, as was the case in your early history, it is the poor and weak and oppressed who are opposing the wealthy, the strong and the ruling powers."

"History is repeating itself. Once more revolutionary but not destructive changes will be wrought in society, mankind will be both politically and economically free, and at last the ideal of odd-fellowship will be realized; for men will be linked together as were David and Jonathan of old in the spiritual chains of friendship, truth and love."

HOLE KNOCKED THROUGH CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

Washington, June 18.—The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that a person coming to this country under contract to perform other than skilled or unskilled manual labor does not enter in violation of the alien contract labor law.

The opinion was rendered in the case of William McNeil, to whom admission to the United States had been denied by the board of special inquiry at Vancouver, B. C., on the ground that his case was covered by the alien contract labor law. McNeil got into communication with a lumber company in Oregon from which he received a letter saying that the company was in need of a superintendent to take charge of a branch plant and that the compensation would be \$300 a month. McNeil started for Oregon and was held up at Vancouver.

The Attorney-General holds that the provisions of the alien contract labor law are limited to manual labor, skilled or unskilled, and do not apply to a superintendency or similar position which does not require manual labor. The Department of Commerce and Labor has ordered McNeil's release.

Woman and Her Emancipation

By JOHN H. HALLS,
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FROM NEPAKARAT

[Organ of Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of the United States, June 11, 1909.]

Our readers will remember the answer we gave to a report which the "Elore" (S. P. Hungarian paper) gave of the expulsion of the S. L. P. from the International Socialist Bureau. We said that we would prove that the "Elore," with several other S. P. papers, was in the habit of manufacturing lies in order to do harm to the S. L. P. if they could."

Now we are in the position to prove that they lied and knew it. We don't like to bother with these people, but this matter is so characteristic of the methods of the S. P. that we don't want to miss this chance to expose them."

The report of the "Elore," as made in its issue No. 19, May 8th, is as follows:

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL REPRESENT THE WORKING CLASS OF AMERICA ON THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

"That unavoidable course of dissolution which disqualifies the S. L. P. to-day from acting as a party among the rest of the International Socialist parties, will in the near future come to an end. Naturally the next International Congress will not allow the S. L. P. to be represented. Meanwhile the International Bureau decided to fill the place of the Socialist Labor Party with a representative of the Socialist party."

"Mahlon J. Barnes, our national secretary, calls upon the National Executive Committee to nominate a member to

be the second representative in the International Bureau in place of the Socialist Labor Party representative."

"Nominations will close on May 11th. Any party member can be nominated."

Thereupon we wrote a letter, of which the below is a copy, to the International Socialist Bureau:

New York, May 14th, 1909.
To the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium,
Dear Comrade:—

In view of the fact that several capitalist newspapers are spreading the news that the representative of the Socialist Labor Party of America has been ousted from the councils of the International Bureau and the Socialist Party has been asked to nominate a man in his place, which is interpreted to mean that the Socialist Labor Party is not recognized by the International Bureau as a Marxist Socialist movement, I have been ordered by the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of America to inquire as to the truth of this rumor, and if it is true, the cause of this action."

Hoping that you will give us the desired information, we are,

Yours for the Revolution,
Charles Rotfiser,
National Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation of America.

The answer, which we received from the International Socialist Bureau is here photographically reproduced:

SECRETARIAT A LA MAISON DU PEUPLE 100 RUE STYVEN, 17 BRUXELLES	BUREAU SOCIALISTE INTERNATIONAL Bruxelles, le 24-5-1909.	ADRESSEZ LES ENVOIS RECOMMANDES A UNOM DU SECRETAIRE CAMILLE HUYSMANS
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To the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, New York, 528 East Sixth Street,
New York

Dear Comrade,

The answer to your letter of the 14th inst. is enclosed with this.

International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, Belgium, May 20th, 1909.

And to the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, New York, 528 East Sixth Street,
New York

International Socialist Bureau,
Brussels, Belgium, May 20th, 1909.

To the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, New York, 528 East Sixth Street,
Dear Comrade:—

The Socialist Labor Party is affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau and the delegate is Comrade Daniel De Leon. All other statement is untrue.

Fraternally yours,
Cam. Huysmans, Secretary.

PROFITS.

That Part of Labor's Product Which Is Stolen by the Capitalist.

Profits are that portion of the product of labor which the capitalist steals from the worker. The worker produces a certain amount of wealth, and that is divided into two parts. One small part is called wages; the big part is called profits. Now, by sticking to scientific definitions, we are aided in the understanding of the nature of capitalism, and the relations that exist between the capitalist class and the workmen's class. We are aided in understanding that capitalist, i. e., the capitalist class, and labor are enemies born. Since wages are a part of the product of labor, and profits are another part, it follows that you cannot increase profits without reducing wages, and you cannot increase wages without reducing profits. It follows that the interests of the man who gets profits are dead against the interests of the working class. In other words, the two are enemies born, and the fight between them cannot be patched up—it must be fought to a finish.

You will understand the danger of a loose use of the word "wages"; it simply aids the Labor Fakir in his work of humbug-steering you into the political shambles of the capitalists.

The Democratic and Republican capitalists, at election time, seem to be

enemies; but, after they get into their offices, they shake hands and have a good laugh. Now, in order that these gentlemen should laugh, the political agents of their class must have been kept in office, and the representatives of the working class must have been kept out. To have that, the workingmen must have voted for the capitalist candidates—it matters not whether Democratic or Republican, that is all one; and to induce the workers to cut their own throats in that way, they must be made to believe that "Capital and Labor are Brothers." This is the important work for which the Labor Fakir is commissioned by the capitalists. He must make it plausible to the workers that they and their skinner are brothers.

So long as a workingman imagines capital is his brother, he will expect something from his "brother." When the Irish worker first arrived in this country, he thought an Irishman all the world over, was his brother and united with him against the "Jew" of England, and thus he trusted the Irishman capitalist. But his "brother," the Irishman capitalist, while patting him on the back, skinned and bled and used him in the approved capitalist way. It was the same with the Jewish workingmen. They came to this country, and imagined that the Jewish capitalist was their brother—all of the seed of Abraham. The Jewish capitalist fostered the profitable delusion and rode on the backs

FRENCH METAL WORKERS STRENGTHEN UNION.

A unity Congress of the French metal workers met last month in Paris. The previous metal workers' congress at Marseilles decided that the three trades organizations in the metal industry should enter into negotiations to bring about an amalgamation into one organization. The metal workers and moulders' union complied with this decision, but the union of mechanics by a general vote decided not to participate in the Paris congress, but to continue their organization. Nevertheless six locals of that organization, among them the Paris locals, took part in the Congress, which was attended by 18 delegates. Of the three organizations the metal workers, with 13,775 members, is the largest. The congress after a short discussion, decided by 175 against two votes—one abstaining from voting—to amalgamate the various organizations. The new organization was named: "Union of Metal Workers and Allied Trades."

It was especially declared that the new union embraced the Socialist ideal as its basis. The appropriation of the means of production by the working class, the abolition of capitalist society, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic, were specifically designated as their goal.

Four salaried secretaries were elected, amongst them Merheim and Gallant of the metal workers and Lenoar of the moulders. The six locals of the mechanics which joined the new organization will elect the fourth from their membership.

Liberal Classics

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.

—Prof. Max Muller.

History of Christianity—

By EDWARD GIBBON

One volume, 864 pages, illustrated; cloth-bound; price, \$2.00.

"This important work contains Gibbon's complete Theological writings, separate from his historical and miscellaneous works, showing when, where, and how Christianity originated; who were its founders; and what were the sentiments, character, manners, numbers and condition of the primitive Christians. It will be a treasure for all libraries."—The Magazine of American History.

Force and Matter—

By LUDWIG BUCHNER, M.D.

414 pages, cloth, price, \$1.00.

A scientific and rationalistic work of merit and ability. Translated from the 15th German Edition.

Man, in the Past, Present and Future—

By LUDWIG BUCHNER, M.D.

350 pages, cloth, price, \$1.00.

This work describes Man as a "being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it, as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them."

Descent of Man (The)—

By CHARLES DARWIN

Cloth, price, 75c.

On its appearance it aroused at once a storm of mingled wrath, wonder and admiration. In elegance of style, charm of manner and deep knowledge of natural history, it stands almost without a rival among scientific works.

Origin of Species—

By CHARLES DARWIN

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The thought of this book has become a part of the common inheritance of the race.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

TIME IS FAVORABLE TO SECURE "PEOPLE" READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find money order for one dollar, for which please extend my subscription to The Weekly People for one year.

I have been passing out the papers, after reading them, to the slaves at the sawmill where I am helping to pile up wealth for the parasite class. I find the workers far more ready to take the papers and read them now than they were a year ago. If you have extra copies to spare, I would be pleased to have you enclose one with my subscription occasionally.

Wage Worker.
Elms, Wash., June 6.

KIRCHER INITIATES CHICAGOANS INTO SELLING SUE BOOKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will find enclosed 16 sub to the Weekly People and money order for same. J. Kircher has been with us during the past week and has done valuable work. Besides addressing an open air meeting last Thursday which was an all around success, he spoke to the Swedish comrades on Friday and to the Hungarian comrades on Saturday, besides addressing a General Party meeting which was held last Wednesday night. At these three latter meetings he outlined his plan of selling the Sue books in which he has been so successful. The plan is a good one and I am satisfied that if the Chicago members take hold of it with the right spirit success is assured.

During Kircher's short stay in the city he succeeded in disposing of some \$15 worth of Sue books, including several orders for full sets, which will be filled later on.

Sam French has already taken up this work and is meeting with success.

Kircher attended our S. E. C. meeting and gave us some good advice on matters pertaining to that body and to the organization in the state.

Rainy weather has handicapped me to some extent in securing subs to The People, but I shall try and do better the coming week.

Charles Pierson.
Chicago, Ill., June 13.

DOWN COMES VOTE AND S. P. LOSES HEART.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The vote-chasing Socialist party has come down with a thud in this city of Portland, Oregon, and the membership is afflicted with a sinking of the heart. Their vote for head of the ticket was cut down fifty per cent. below that of last fall, and this drop occurred in spite of the fact that Noffke, their mayoralty candidate in last Monday's election, was advertised as a "union painter and secretary of the structural building trades."

The Socialist party had been making a great fuss and noise about their ticket in this election. They expected to make a fine showing. W. D. Hayward was imported to try to attract the votes. A particular play was made for the union labor vote, very much the same as the old party politicians do, when they trot out a "friend of labor" for election. But the same didn't work. Noffke received 784 votes out of a total of 16,758 cast. The other S. P. candidates received about the same vote as was polled last year. But it must be borne in mind that the fight was made for the mayor's office. Their vote has disgusted the S. P. men, and some are going to join the physical forefats.

Enclosed find a circular issued by the S. P., which contains some "good" reasons why Noffke should be elected. It should be stated that while Hayward was in town, a meeting was held with him as speaker. The meeting was advertised as being for the benefit of the striking moulders. The moulders didn't know a thing about it, and got none of the proceeds.

A. Gillhaus.
Portland, Ore., June 9.

(Enclosure.)

NOMINEES FOR MAYOR.

HIMON—Indorsed by Morning Ragge-donian and Big Business Interests; Occupation, Corporation Lawyer.

MUNLEY—Indorsed by all that is left of the Democratic Party—18 men and a noise; Occupation, Corporation Lawyer.

KELLAHER—Indorsed by Himself; Occupation, One-Horse Merchant

and Jingo Politician; Hero of the 9-foot Sheet Bill in the Late Legislature.

ALBEE—Indorsed by Municipal League (Citizens' Alliance in Sunday Clothes); Occupation, Life Insurance Bunco Artist.

NOFFKE—Indorsed by Every Sensible Wage-Worker in Portland; Occupation, Union Painter and Secretary Structural Building Trades Alliance.

If you Work for Wages, Who is Your Candidate?

Vote the Socialist Ticket Straight. Every candidate a wage-worker. Every candidate a member of Organized Labor. Noffke, the Socialist Candidate for Mayor, is the only candidate that has a chance to beat the Republican Machine. A vote for any one beside Simon or Noffke is wasted.

SOCIALISM'S IMBECILE OPPONENTS

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The other day I strolled into the Chicago Public Library and hunted up "Works Against Socialism." My eye caught Mrs. Dodd's "Republic of the Future," a "satire" on the Socialistic future "in the form of letters written in the 21st century." Of all the crazy misconceptions of Socialism this certainly is the worst. It presents an extremely vulgar medley of impudence, misrepresentation and rot. Its main characteristic is its essential contradictory nature.

For instance, the author says that the people are dying from want of work as almost everything is done by machinery, and then she starts ranting about the "idlers," "those who won't work." Then she talks about the absence of incentive to invention, etc., etc., and yet she says that practically everything is done by machinery. She speaks of machinery as though in this "future" of hers; it was supernatural. Everything is set in motion by pressing buttons, so to speak.

She goes on to say that there is an abundance of everything, wealth being unlimited, yet she sheds her crocodile tears over the corpse of "individual accumulation and private gain."

She goes on drifting from one absurdity to another and gets so muddled and mixed until she floats in the clouds. She even says that the women have lost their beauty from lack of individual initiative, etc., etc. After reading this "work against Socialism" through, I glanced at an advertisement of a funny book on the inside cover, and lo and behold, I observed this:

"For glaring absurdities, for humorous errors, see this book."
This tapped the climax.

Wm. H. Casack.

Chicago, Ill., June 15.

FIRING AWAY IN NEWARK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As we wish to keep the state posted on our agitational work in Newark, we will report our doings in The People.

On June 11 we held our first meeting at the corner of Norfolk and Eighth avenue, which was orderly and the crowd responsive. Comrade Miller, acted as chairman, with myself as speaker. We sold several English books, and had a demand for Italian literature.

Saturday evening at the Center Market, we held another meeting, a top notcher. We sold one copy of "Brass Bell," four coupons, and several Peoples. We were asked where our Section met.

The bakers had a parade last Saturday. All were dressed in white. They are locked out just now. To see their dress and then read the signs they carried was funny, to say the least, but every play has a funny part.

The "Crystal Ser" party of Socialism, the S. P., has not yet gotten on the job holding meetings. Of course, as one of their members says it is not yet time to set the vote trap.

Frank Campbell.

Newark, N. J., June 18.

THE SPIRIT THAT SUCCEEDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When John Kircher of Cleveland was here recently, he gave, besides his valuable talks at the street-meetings to men unacquainted with the Socialist Labor Party teaching, some good advice to the members of Section Chicago, on the selling of literature. Kircher spoke on the necessity of maintaining the S. L. P. press, and showed that it could easily be done, but the spirit to do had to be present. If the members had not that spirit, then nothing could help.

Kircher spoke true when he said that subscriptions could be obtained and literature sold if men made up their minds to do it. That is all that is required. Indomitable will power; don't be thrown no matter how often you fail to land a mass sub, and you'll conquer in the

end. There is too little of this spirit among the membership at the present time, but there is no earthly reason why there should be a want of it.

Arouse yourselves, comrades, and strike out for your press. You owe it to yourselves, and to the movement, to put up a fight. Will you be found lacking? Do you mean to say you haven't a kick coming against the capitalist system? And how can you better deliver that kick than by tackling the man who is not a Socialist with our paper and making him one, and thereby making recruits to tear down the economic system which robs and cheats us of a living?

Come, get to work for the party, if you are in earnest. Get subs. for the press; send something to the Operating Fund once in a while; help those that are on the firing line doing the real work; help those others, the old-stand-bys, who are doing their share skirmishing for the party.

D. Rudnick.

Hammond, Ind., June 15.

SOCIALIST JINGOISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A "practical Socialist" introduced a resolution in the San Francisco Workers' Union requesting the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor to use its political influence for the purpose of having the Japanese and Chinese cooks and waiters in the navy replaced by white men, because, in the event of war between the United States and Japan, said Japs and Chinamen might do considerable damage to "our" navy. We, the workers, do not own any navy. In the numerous strikes and lockouts of the past the army has been a very effective weapon against the working class, and the navy would be used in a similar manner, should occasion arise. There is only one part of the army as well as the navy that the working class owns and that is the bullets that we are presented with when we strike for better conditions. It would certainly be a disgrace for a good union man to be served with non-union made bullets by a Jap or a Chinaman—by all means let us have white men.

In quite a number of strikes, union men, members of the A. F. of Hell, carried guns with which they were willing to shoot the workers. Since we can get union men to shoot us, by all means let us have union men. The fact that the population of wage-slaves is increasing faster than it is being killed off, proves the inefficiency of "our" army and navy. Of course, the thousands of workmen that are killed in the mines, by railroad accidents, etc., helps considerably, but this is a very slow process. By all means let us maintain a high standard of efficiency for "our" army and navy, because we need them in "our" business.

I. Shenkan.

San Francisco, Cal., June 7.

AN EDUCATOR OF THE WORKING CLASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The summer searh recently brought with it to El Paso, Mr. Henry M. Walker, National Organizer of the A. F. of L., an individual equipped with tickling stories as stale as Hi Holler's jokes of "Way Down East" fame. An educator of the working class, forsooth!

Mr. Walker stuck upon the virtues of craft unionism with as much ardor as a leech, only to fall off in the near future, full of the bad blood.

He told his audience—as an instance of the triumphs of organized labor—that the carpenters are to-day better off than ten years ago. Wages are higher, hours shorter. (He purposely evaded to mention that the necessities of life increased in price, thus counterbalancing the raise in wages). He also told his audience that the cigar-makers, through the intervention of the union, secured shorter hours. (Again Mr. W. failed to mention another fact, viz., labor is intensified to counteract the virtue of shorter hours.)

In short, that educator of the people left us with the idea of most vital import to deliver the working class out of complete economic bondage.

After the lecture, I tackled him about industrial unionism, and wanted to know what the craft union men gained at all, under capitalism? How is it possible to eradicate evils, when that the capitalist system, which creates the evil, is left untouched? Why did he fail to educate the workers along fundamental lines? Better still, what did the strikers gain when other crafts scabbed on them?

Recognizing me as a Socialist, he immediately branched off into telling me that the Jews of 4,000 years ago wanted Socialism but didn't get it, and it is not likely that the people who are aiming for it now will ever get it. Of course, this answered "all" my questions. Mr. Henry M. Walker winced a wee, when the writer of this, probing his spurious statements, demanded him to cite an instance, when

in the history of this globe, there were ever such industries and such a capitalist mode of production? No? There never were? Then to what kind of Socialism (if any) of past ages do you refer, that harmonizes with our modern Socialistic demands? He admitted the point, and straightaway struck out with the absurdity that he wants to get something now and not what we Socialists dream of getting some day. To cap the climax, he contented himself with telling me that Marx is a theorist, but he (Mr. W.) is practical.

Mr. Walker is a practical man. He would have it that the capitalist system has not outgrown itself, and neither have the craft unions. He would dodge the issue of intensified labor; all because he is practical. As a natural sequence, we find the "theorist" right in his theory and therefore will be right in practice; whereas Mr. Walker, the practical one, is indeed wrong in practice and therefore wrong in theory. "Think it over," Mr. Walker.

Mr. H. M. W., you are a practical "has wasser," and cannot fool all the people all the time! Loving the labor movement and lusting after it, are two different propositions.

Is it not good to let an A. F. of L.ite know that the S. L. P. is on to him even in El Paso?

I availed myself of the splendid opportunity of distributing a few copies of the Weekly People, to men in the audience.

Fannie Chernin.

El Paso, Tex., June 5.

FAILS TO SEE THE WOOD FOR THE TREES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed is a copy of a letter I sent to a trade union friend. This friend was down South a year or so ago and thought the people there would have nothing to do with Socialism. I answered him as enclosed letter shows.

F. Simpson.

Hamilton, Can., June 13.

(Enclosure)

Fellow worker:—"Southern people are opposed to Socialism because they think the Socialists believe in social equality"? If that is the only objection they have to Socialism it's an objection that don't amount to much, and is uttered by working people that don't know where their material interests lie. It is a wonder that they are not opposed to capitalism on the same grounds, for capitalism is doing that very thing every day. Surely you have noticed it by this time. Every time the small business man goes bankrupt he just drops down into the working class (of course there are exceptions), and that makes another man "socially equal."

Take, for instance, that grocer that used to call at our old boarding house. He sold out and got a job as conductor on the street cars. He is one who got "equalized," and when Behn and Withum went under the hammer, Withum got out and now is pressing clothes for himself in an old cottage on Victoria avenue, struggling against the efforts of capitalism to drive him down into the working class, to "equalize him." But they will get him. And if you keep your eyes open, you will notice this equalization going on all the time. By the time that the people are ready for the social revolution they will be fairly well "equalized."

A little more than a hundred years ago when the capitalist revolution was accomplished in America and Europe, with the exception of some places such as Germany and a few other countries, small businesses started up. The capitalist system expanded until now we have the trusts, and probably, in the next few years, you will see a trust of trusts. Ownership of the means to life is getting into fewer hands until finally the whole world will belong to one man, if it keeps up, and the "equalized" people will be lined up against him.

Now I can't conceive of a working class lying asleep until this happens, and they won't, either. For us who are cursed with capitalism, it is well that things are drifting trustward for capitalism is thereby going to its own grave at breakneck speed. It is splitting up the people into hostile camps. These can't get together when their interests are different. It would be an absurdity to form a union, for instance, that would take in the capitalist class and the working class for the purpose of shortening the hours of labor and raising wages. As this thing cannot be brought about, then it's plain that the fewer the capitalists are in this world and the more numerous the working class is, the easier will it be to lock out the capitalist class, that is, to take and hold the means of production and distribution. When this is accomplished the Socialist Labor Party will have fulfilled its mission and the Industrial Republic will be born and the working class will then have claimed its own.

Yours for the Revolution,

H. Simpson.

PROFIT SHARING

Scheme to Fasten Chains of Slavery Forever About Workers.

Ever on the lookout for a scheme to ensnare labor, the capitalists—this time British capitalists—are banking their hopes on the "profit-sharing," or, as some call it, the "eco-partnership" system to do the trick. This is the system by which labor is induced to purchase shares, a very limited number, limited both by circumstances and by decision of the employers—in the particular industry engaged in, with a view to drawing "dividends" at the end of the year. High hopes are placed by the English employers on the efficacy of this system in preventing the workers from going on strike, and, indeed, it is quite certain that those employees who fall into the trap will fear to rise against any imposed unjust treatment, for fear they will lose their mite of an "investment" and become paupers, which they are almost anyway.

But the employers really believe that this scheme of theirs is going to solve, for once and in their favor, the labor problem. And how do they reason? Simple as A, B, C. Get the employee converted to the idea of taking stock; he then becomes a partner; he then is a "capitalist"; he therefore has an interest in producing profits; he consequently will hit up speed while at his task, and thereby augment the products of his company. As a "stockholder" it will be injurious for him to go on strike, it would kill his chances of receiving a "dividend." Thus the plan is calculated to keep him in line with the delusion of "property" hanging as a millstone about his neck.

These employers are so happy over the trick that they will have a national conference among themselves and tell their chums what a gold brick for the workers, and a gold mine for themselves, they are seeking to introduce. No scheme of bunco which they have tried in the past meets with such universal approbation as this which they are praising at the present time. One can almost hear them chuckle with savage glee at the expected final and effective subjugation of labor. They may succeed in "roping in" a number of workers, unionists and others, who still venerate the labor leaders' vapors of the oneness of interests between employers and employees, but the inevitable is bound to assert itself—these solutioners cannot stop the clash between themselves and their help any more than they can make water run up a hill.

"Every worker a capitalist" is the catchword of this patent economy. How much of a capitalist? The plan on trial at Sir Christopher Furness' shipbuilding plant affords an illustration. Under it the men consented to have 5 per cent. of their wages set aside for the purchase of shares in the company. These shares are guaranteed to pay 5 per cent., and after that they share in the common stock dividend. Five per cent. of one's wages, and a capitalist (?) alongside of the fellow who has hundreds of shares? Its like the fellow who is allowed to sit in the legislature and make a face or stamp his feet in disapproval of the legislators' acts, but must keep his tongue tied, to say nothing of being deprived of a vote. It's a farce all the way through, and no alert man will be found insulting the intelligence of the working class by taking up the catchword of the capitalist class.

If a man leaves the employ of the Sir Christopher Furness works or is discharged, he must surrender his shares to the company at their market value. This, of course, is meant as an additional connecting link in the chain—that beneficent and brotherly chain—which its company hangs around the necks of its men. Will the toilers be bound forever by such methods? Hardly. But a number will probably be lead astray for the time being.

In some quarters the statement is made that the employers are hitting upon this profit-sharing idea to stem the rising tide of Socialism. They believe that when every workman has tangible cash interest in a company which employs him, he will hesitate a long time before going in for a political movement whose aim it is to destroy the value of that cash interest. This is quite likely, but what of it? It is only one more proof that the capitalists are concerned for their own hide, and don't care a farthing for that of labor. It is a case of using the worker as a shield to protect their craven consciences.

The Socialist can well afford to laugh to scorn such dodges of an alarmed capitalist class, knowing that

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. V., CONCORD, N. H.—Do you want the whole Movement to stand still until your youthfulness and inexperience has come up to the experience and knowledge of the Movement? If that is what you want, then what is due to you would be due to other youths who may join the Movement after you have learned from experience. And the Movement would stand stockstill for all time.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Seeing that the working class does not pay the taxes, it follows that the tax-dodging, practiced by the capitalist tax payers, does not injure the working class. It does not injure the working class any more than the cheating practiced by one capitalist upon another.—Next question next week.

J. F., NEW YORK.—Great Britain did not cede African territory to France.

C. E. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Care has to be used in the use of the word "Anarchy." Bomb-throwing is the meaning usually attached to the word. Bomb-throwing is not essential to "Anarchy," however natural a result it is of Anarchism. The essential feature of Anarchy is individualism, a denial of the necessity of organization, hence of headship. A consequence of such false sociology is individualistic insolence, which, of course, degenerates into bombism. It has been well said of the Social Revolution that it is Socialist in production, co-operative labor being imperative; and Anarchist in enjoyment, no co-operation being there needed. Read the pamphlet "Socialism vs. Anarchism."

A. W. A., DENVER, COLO.—It is an impossible thing to expect non-partisanship from Socialist party men in an I. W. W. organization. The S. P. man must be loyal to his party. His party among other wrong things, dislocates the proletariat into "backwards" and "non-backwards" races. Let anyone preach the Marxian principle of the solidarity of the working class of all countries and the S. P. man will immediately try to scratch that man's face; he will call him a "Socialist Labor Party disrupter"; and he will sincerely believe the S. L. P. man is introducing partisan politics into the economic organization.

E. B. M., PHILA., PA.—The second story of the Eugene Sut series "History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages," is the "Brass Bell." Its purpose is to depict the origin of slavery, and lay the foundation for the third story of the series when slavery among the Romans is sketched in full. Each volume gives the titles of all the stories of the series, in the order in which they should be read; and each story has a preface condensing its purpose and the instruction it conveys.

M. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—The House of Lords in England did not "originate"; it is co-existent with the Monarchy. Feudal overlordship (kingship) has its under-lordship; they constitute the "legislative," or "consultative" body for the Crown. What did "originate" is the House of Commons. The reason for it is the identical reason for dual chambers everywhere—the need of the ruling class to make legislation difficult, and thus protect itself against "the mob."

A. C. C., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—There

no move of theirs can forestall their doom. For the time it may divert attention from the real issue, but for a time only.

In the face of these facts, facts which incontestably point out the brigands and their attempt to prolong their brigandage, facts which show that never will the wage-earner receive anything from his economic lords except the kicks and curses which are his lot now, it is up to every man

is no organization that is even remotely Socialist which does not stand for equal rights for Woman. It is a natural consequence of the Socialist principle with regard to classes and the class struggle.

A. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Money spent in the "New International Year Book" is money well spent. Whether for reading, or as a book of reference the publication is worth having.

T. M. M., CLEVELAND, O.—"Dumm" is the German for stupid; "frech" is the German for insolent, we call it commonly fresh. "Dumm and frech," accordingly, is a fellow who adds impudence to his stupidity. The expression originated with a German workman whose Union sent him to America to investigate our Labor Movement. In one of his letters he refers to the German-Americans who crowd themselves forward here as "dumm and frech." The expression was a cap so admirably fitting the Jonases and Schlueters and other loudmouths of the Volkszeitung Corporation that this office unanimously bestowed the cap upon them. Is it all clear, now?

E. E., NEW YORK.—The "Continental Congress" is not the Congress which framed the Constitution. The Continental Congress was a sort of revolutionary tribunal that gathered to consider and which decided upon war with the British Crown.

B. A. W., CINCINNATI, O.—The late or second strike of the French postal employees was lost—one of the defeats that marks the path of Labor on its way to final victory, being a defeat that brings out the defects that still remain and that must be removed from the form of organization. The strike marks progress.

W. J., CANTON, O.—There are still in existence some K. of L. organizations. But they belong under the head of "independent" bodies, rather than under the head of "K. of L." The K. of L. can be said to have ceased to be.

W. S. S., NEW YORK.—This is the reasoning:

1. The larger the supply of labor in the labor market the lower will be wages. Immigration increases the supply. Hence Immigration tends to lower wages.

2. Immigration is not the only increase of the supply of labor. Improved machinery and concentration of plants displace labor, hence also increase the supply of labor.

3. For every one workman, whom immigration increases the supply of labor with, improved machinery and concentration increase the supply with at least two.

Conclusions—1. To stop immigration (the source of the lesser supply) and keep up capitalism (the source of the greater supply) and then expect relief is folly.

2. With the oversupply as large as it is now, all discussion on this, that or the other detail is idle. One can not be wetter than wet.

C. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.; A. W., DENVER, COLO.; H. N., VALPARAISO, IND.; W. E., KANSAS CITY, MO.; J. A. L., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Matter received.

involved, and there are millions of us, to rise and strike, strike right and strike hard, at the system which fetters us. Organize to strike, organize to overthrow the system of capitalism. Away with "profit-sharing!" Up with the motto: "To the worker belongs his product!"

Fall to, comrades; take heart, fellow workmen, and under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party let us march on to the Republic of Labor.

WOMAN

—AND THE—
Socialist Movement

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
25 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duane Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
25 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the
Socialist Labor Party in Minnesota met
at 333 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn.,
on June 5, with C. J. Smith as chairman.
Present, T. Dougherty, E. Johnson, H.
Carstensen, H. Johnson, State Secretary.
Absent, Oikane and Overby.
Minutes of previous meeting read and
approved.
Bill of seventy-five cents for postage
ordered paid.
Correspondence—From Paul August-
ine, regarding organization work in
Minnesota. From N. C. Thompson, Fer-
gus Falls, Minn., containing application
for membership in S. L. P.
Treasurer reports receipts of \$4.80 at
May meeting, and balance on hand at
close of May meeting \$13.70.
N. C. Thompson accepted as member.
Decided that a committee of three
members be elected to draft an appeal to
the readers of the party press in Minne-
sota to join the party. H. Johnson,
H. Carstensen and W. E. McCue elected
as committee. Bill of eighty cents for
car fare ordered paid.
Financial Report—Receipts, \$4.80;
expenses, \$1.55; balance on hand, \$13.70.
Ordered that Sections be notified to
nominate candidates for S. E. C. and
State Secretary.

William E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. L. P. CONVEN-
TION.

The Socialist Labor Party in the State
of Pennsylvania will hold its regular
State convention on SUNDAY, July 18th,
at 2905 Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, S. S.
Pa.

Sympathizers and readers of the Party
Press are welcome. Other Party organs
please copy.

L. M. Barhydt, State Secretary,
245 7th Ave., West Homestead, Pa.

SECTION CHICAGO, IMPORTANT
MEETING.

On Sunday, June 27, 2 p. m., at Fried-
man's Hall, 876 Grand avenue, corner
Western avenue, Chicago, Ill., a general
party meeting of Section Cook County
will be held for the purpose of electing
officers and to organize our forces for
the sub. contest with the state of Massa-
chusetts. Other business of importance
will be transacted. All members must
attend.

J. Bobinsky,
Organizer.

CHICAGO READERS AND SYMPA-
THIZERS ATTENTION!

A grand basket picnic under the aus-
pices of the 14th Ward Branch, Socialist
Labor Party, will be held on July 4, at
Shelmer's Grove, 3200 N. 40th avenue,
Chicago. All northbound surface cars
transfer to Elston avenue cars, thence
take 40th avenue cars to grove. Gates
open at 9 p. m. Admission to park free.
Bring your friends and families and
have the time of your life.

SECTION BOSTON, NOTICE!

A regular meeting of Section Boston,
Socialist Labor Party, will be held on
THURSDAY, July 1, at 694 Washington
street, Boston. All members should at-
tend without fail.

J. Schneider, Organizer.

ATTENTION, GREATER BOSTON!

A mass open air meeting will be held
at People's Park, Roslindale, SUNDAY,
afternoon, July 4th, at 3 o'clock, under
the auspices of Boston and Somerville
Sections of the Socialist Labor Party,
Boston Section Lettish S. L. Federation,
Cambridge Karl Marx Club and Scandi-
navian Socialist Clubs of Boston. The
Park will be open all day. Admission free.
Refreshments for sale.

Take a Washington Grove or East
Walpole car from Dudley street ter-
minal; get off at Beach street, entrance
to the Park is at Grand View street.

ST. LOUIS PICNIC.

A grand picnic will be given by
Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor
Party, on SUNDAY, July 4, at Wolf's
Grove.

Take Cherokee car south to end.
Change to Lakewood car to grove.
Admission ten cents.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

THE SUB-GETTING CONTESTS

Beginning Sunday, June 20th, and con-
tinuing thereafter, during the summer,
we shall have a sub-getting contest be-
tween two states at a time. The object
of the contests is to stir up the work of
propaganda through exciting a little
friendly rivalry between our comrades
and sympathizers.

The initial competitors, New York and
California, start their contest June 20th,
the contest between them lasts two
weeks, ending July 3rd. From now on
each week will see two other states make
their start, all of the contests lasting
two weeks. Here is the schedule to July
11th.

June 20 to July 3—California and New
York.
July 27 to July 10—Washington and
New Jersey.
July 4 to July 17—Illinois and Massa-
chusetts.
July 11 to July 24—Oregon and Rhode
Island.

OPERATING FUND.

The receipts to this fund the past
week were light, only \$9.50 being re-
ceived. Those who are not helping out
in the general work should penalize
themselves by contributing to this
fund. Every bit helps.

"D." Jersey City	1.00
E. Moonella, New York	1.00
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake, Utah	1.00
Thos. Regan, Tacoma, Wash.	2.50
P. Faber, Kent, O.	1.25
Geo. Miller, San Francisco, Cal.	1.50
S. Hauser, Pioneer, Nev.90
J. Easton25

Total

Previously acknowledged ... 4,779.84

Grand total

\$4,789.34

BROWNSVILLE, ATTENTION!

An ice cream party and moving pic-
tures will be given by Branch 4, Social-
ist Labor Party, on FRIDAY, June
25th, 8 p. m., at Toback's Hall, Pitt-
kin avenue, corner Thattford avenue,
Brooklyn. Distinguished talent will
appear. Admission 15 cents.
The proceeds for the campaign fund,
M. Finkelstein, Secretary.

NEXT SATURDAY!

Next Saturday Section Kings County,
S. L. P. will hold its annual summer
picnic, and a splendid list of attrac-
tions is being prepared to meet the
taste of all comers.

Two speakers, one from the S. L. P.
and one from the S. P., will deliver
addresses on "Unity." The S. L. P.
speaker has already been secured—
James T. Hunter, candidate for Mayor.
The S. P. speaker will be announced
later.

An egg race for ladies is on the pro-
gram. A handsome parlor footstool,
donated by George Signarowits is of-
fered as prize for this exciting event.

For the men a novel "pipe race" will
be run off—more fun than two little
pigs under a gate.

Speaking of pigs, a greased pig run
is also arranged. Be there, and have
your try at capturing the slippery porker.

National games conducted by the
Hungarian and Scandinavian members
will be a feature of the afternoon.
Games especially for children have not
been overlooked.

Next Saturday! At Ulmer Park.
Picnic grounds open 1 p. m.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 25 City Hall Place.	
N. Y. per year	\$1.00
Daily People, 25 City Hall Place.	
N. Y. per year	\$3.00
Arbeteren (Swedish Weekly) 25	
City Hall Place, N. Y. per year 1.50	
Der Arbeter (Jewish Weekly) 25	
City Hall Place, N. Y. per year .50	
Volkstrend und Arbeiter Zei- tung (German Weekly), 1366	
Ontario street, Cleveland, O.,	
per year	1.00
Nepakars (Hungarian Semi- weekly), 528 East Sixth street,	
N. Y. per year	2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly),	
206 Atwell ave., Providence, R.	
I. per year35

He who comes in contact with work-
ingmen reading any of these lan-
guages should not fail to call atten-
tion to these papers and endeavor to
secure subscriptions. Sample copies
will be sent upon request. Address
each paper as per address given above,
and not as often the case to the Labor
News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
25 City Hall Place, New York.

Not infrequently we get communica-
tions reading: "Someone handed me a
copy of your paper and I want to know
more about it." Pass your paper along
when asked.

WAKING UP

Better Work Being Done in Propaganda
Field.

Subscriptions took a jump last week
those going on largely exceeding the ex-
pirations. Last week's work, and the
communications we are receiving, fore-
shadow the success of the two-state sub-
getting contest, which starts Sunday,
June 20th, between the states of New
York and California.

Those sending two or more subs last
week were:

Section Kings County, N. Y.	23
Chas. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	16
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	8
J. P. Erskine, Salt Lake, Utah	7
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	7
Section Denver, Colo.	6
F. E. Metzger, Paducah, Ky.	5
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.	4
John Donohue, New York	3
F. W. Heholt, Greenock, Pa.	3
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	3
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	3
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	3
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
W. D. McHeath, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
L. Lacoste, New Orleans, La.	2
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	2
N. A. Vieth, Superior, Wis.	2
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	2
J. E. Riordan, Seattle, Wash.	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	2

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Don't overlook the bargain offer of
Ideal City and Flashlights one dollar
value which we offer for 35 cents post-
paid. Another thing the N. E. C. Ad-
dress should be going out more rapidly;
the price is ten copies for twenty-five
cents. Get a quarter's worth and dis-
tribute them where they will do the most
good.

The more important orders the past
week were:

New York S. E. C.	\$12.75
Pennsylvania S. E. C.	10.00
Cleveland, O.	30.00
Medford, Mass.	6.00
Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.80
Look Haven, Pa.	2.00
Ogden, Utah	3.15
Detroit, Mich.	2.40
Toronto, Can.	2.00
28th and 29th A. Ds, New York	3.95
Louisville, Ky.	2.00
New York	3.15
Penryn, Calif.	1.25
Norwich, Conn.	1.00
33rd and 35th A. Ds, New York	1.00
Franklin, Ind.	1.00
Durango, Colo.	1.00

WHY THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION
IS CALLED INEVITABLE.

When the Socialist speaks of the ir-
resistible and inevitableness of the social
revolution, he of course starts from the
belief that men are men, and not pup-
pets; that they are beings endowed with
certain necessities and impulses; with
certain physical and mental powers,
which they will seek to put to their best
uses. Patiently to yield to what may
seem unavoidable, is not to allow the
social revolution to take its course, but
to bring it to a standstill.

When the Socialist declares the aboli-
tion of private property in the instru-
ments of production to be unavoidable,
he does not mean that some fine morn-
ing, without their helping themselves,
the exploited class will find the ravens
feeding them. The Socialist considers
the breakdown of the present social
system to be unavoidable because he
knows that the economic evolution in-
evitably brings on these conditions that
will compel the exploited classes to rise
against this system of private owner-
ship; that this system multiplies the
number and the strength of the exploit-
ed classes, both of which are still ad-
hering to it; and that it will finally lead
to such unbearable conditions for the
masses of the population that they will
have no alternative but either to go
down in silence, or to overthrow that
system of private property.

Such a revolution may assume man-
ifold forms according to the circumstan-
ces under which it is effected. It by no
means must necessarily be accomplished
with violence and bloodshed. There are in-
stances in the history of mankind when
the ruling classes were either so excep-
tionally clear sighted, or so particularly
weak and cowardly that they submitted
to the inevitable and voluntarily abdi-
cated. Neither is it necessary that the
social revolution be decided at one blow;
such, probably, never was the case. Rev-
olutions prepare themselves by years
and decades of economic and political
struggles; they are accomplished under
constant ups and downs, sustained by
the conflicting classes and parties; not
frequently are they interrupted by long
periods of reaction.

He who gets new readers for The
People is doing valiant work for the
Socialist Republic.

W. H. CARROLL SPEAKS.

Upholds S. L. P. Banner in Philadel-
phia Plaza, Despite Director Clay.

Philadelphia, June 21.—Unterrified
by the order of Director Clay that
there should be no political meetings
held on City Hall Plaza on Sunday
night, W. H. Carroll, a speaker of the
Socialist Labor Party, likened Mayor
Reyburn and his rule to that of the
Czar of Russia, and had the crowd
with him last night.

The Single Taxers, who for the last
twenty-five years have been holding
meetings on the plaza, and who were
stopped a week ago last night, were
allowed to hold their usual meeting.
Together with all this the Socialist
Party had a meeting also, on the
north side. They also escaped with-
out molestation.

Carroll was the only speaker who
dared take up the challenge of Direc-
tor Clay. He said:

"The Czar of Russia is satisfied if
his subjects do as he tells them, if
they respect the Cossacks that crush
out their lives and go the other things
he wants them to do. If they do not
obey him, he sends them to the mines
in Siberia. All this is in Russia. Now,
in your city I have been informed that
I can stand here and say anything I
want, as long as I do not say anything
about your Mayor and your director
of public safety. Where is the differ-
ence?"

The plain-clothes men in the crowd
did not stir, and Carroll went on to
another subject. The plaza was all
manned with guards.

OFFERS BODY TO DOCTOR.

Penniless and Homeless Chicago
Workman Ready to Be Cut Up.

Chicago, June 21.—"Doctor, I wish
to sell myself, sell my body to be cut
up—cheap."

In these words Fritz Able introduced
himself to Dr. L. Blake Baldwin a few
days ago. The city physician's sym-
pathies were at once enlisted. He
gave Fritz some money and a note to
the police of the Harrison street sta-
tion, where the man will stay until
Monday while the physician hunts for
a situation for him.

"I mean just what I said to the doc-
tor," said Fritz later. "I have read
of men selling their bodies and I must
get some money somehow. For two
nights I have walked the streets and
have had nothing to eat. I hunted
for work until my last cent gave out.

"I want \$20 for my body, but if
some one wants it and cannot pay
that much I will take what I can get.
I am 53 years old and do not expect
to live much longer. My wife is dead
and my only relative is a sister who
lives way out West. I do not know
where. She will not care what I do
with my body.

"I had a good job in Peoria and saved
some money, but the place had to
close, and since then I have been un-
able to get another job. One man
asked me why I did not sell myself.
He said doctors sometimes paid \$50
for a man's body. I hope some one
buys me, and I will use the money
hunting work."

FOR THE HOME

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OF

KARL MARX

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Socialist Labor Party

To Celebrate the NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the

DAILY PEOPLE

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Sunday, July 4, 1909

Commencing at 10 A. M.

TICKETS (Admitting Gent and Lady) 25 CENTS

Extra Ladies' Ticket 15 Cents,

Children Admitted Free.

PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

How to reach the Park: From Brooklyn Bridge take Ulmer Park train
direct to Park.

100 PER CENT PROFIT.

But Wage Workers Must Bleed for It.

Hamilton, Can., June 14.—"Is the
Canadian Express Co. able to make such
enormous profits (100 per cent per an-
num) by reason of the meagre salaries
paid to its employees?" Such is the ques-
tion which the Toronto Daily World asks
in its columns. The World has an ar-
ticle headed "Huge Profits at Expense of
Labor" in a recent issue, in which it
showed that the express messengers in
the service of the Canadian Express
Company were a much exploited lot of
workers.

The World compared the way the Ex-
press Company pays its messengers and
the way the mail clerks are paid. The
mail clerk who has been on the road for
about 20 years draws a salary of about
\$100 per month and is only on the road
every other day. The express employe
does all the running and work and gets
half as much pay. The express employe
is held responsible for every breakage
and damage caused by leaking car, etc.,
and has to pay every claim or resign
More than that, every messenger is com-
pelled to have bonds and "he has to pay
premium on same." Surely this is a de-
grading state of affairs for such a pros-
perous company making such profits.

Last year a number of messengers
wrote asking for increases, and were
informed by Mr. Brice, general manager
at Montreal, "that the company could
not afford to increase their salaries as
the business was not making enough
profits to warrant it."

The responsibility resting upon these
messengers is an important one. Take,
for instance, the train running between
Toronto and North Bay, a distance of
227 miles. The express messengers cover
this every day on the day runs and every
night on the night run and handle on an

average every day about \$50,000. This
money is entrusted to their care, as well
as a whole carful of freight, which must
be all checked and handled carefully, and
should any parcel be broken or damaged
the messengers or porters are held re-
sponsible and made to pay for them.
The company never pays any loss. It
always comes out of the employees. On
this particular run the Express Company
pays \$55 a month to its messengers.

On the run to Stratford the company
pays \$50 for doubling the road every
day, and on the return trip handling
two carloads of express.

On the run from Hamilton to Mea-
ford on the Northern Division, the com-
pany pays its messengers \$30 a month,
and on this run there is as much ex-
press handled as there is on the main
line from Toronto to Montreal, and enor-
mous sums of money. These messengers
cover 298 miles every day, and yet they
get but a paltry sum.

On lines such as from Lindsay to
Haliburton, and many other branches
of about forty miles in length, the mes-
sengers double the road twice a day;
that is, make four trips, and get \$35
and \$40 a month, and their hours are
from 5 and 6 in the morning till 9 and
10 o'clock at night.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor
Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the Nation-
al Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention as-
sembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to
every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experi-
ence we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the ma-
jority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present
system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of
THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery
of government must be controlled by the whole people; but
again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true
theory of economics is that the means of production must like-
wise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in com-
mon. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and
the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his lib-
erty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those
essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory
of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic
system—the private ownership of the natural and social oppor-
tunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist
Class and the Working Class; throws society into the con-
vulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the
exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces,
is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory
idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the
banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the
Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social
evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its
failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive ten-
dencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the
other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to
organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a
class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-
quer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place
themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class in-
terests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human
emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing
barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means
of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of
the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-opera-
tive Commonwealth for the present state of planless production,
industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which
every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his
faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish
standing advertisements of Section head-
quarters, or other permanent announce-
ments. The charge will be five dollars a
year for five lines.